in the same proportion. Could this quantity of paper kave been fairly appropriated to the purposes required at this single store? or could any two clerks have written over twenty-five reams of paper in three months? Assuredly sot. But what renders this most enormous supply of paper still more unreasonable is the fact that, for the same more unreasonable is charged one hundred and the same that the new Custom-House, at the havis of the centract, the plans. more unreasonable is the fact that, for the same three months, there is charged one hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty cents for printed blanks, exclusive of one other ream, for the printing advantage, and estimates previously made by Mr. Frazer, and which, after examin tion by a Committee of Which there is charged twenty-five dollars.

twenty dollars and fifty cents. In the moath of January, 1841, the bill rendered by M. P. O'Hern,

Amount: 1811-January, February, March, Distributed as follows: il cards steel pens, \$41.50 il reams printed blacks, 94.00 l desk Kule, 2 sand boxes, 9 balls torbus, 6 paper folders, 2 mkstands, 1 bronze pen rack, 6 pieces India rub-ber, 21 dozen lead pen-cik, 2 quarts sand, a blank needs. bottles ink, 3 75 reads letter paper, lit 50 collector, 67 50 quils, quils, dozen tape, like sealing wax, like waters, 1 letter stump, 25 2 quarts sand, 75 4 water cups, 279 1 ream excelope paper, 7 on paper, 7 on the singular fact, that

in the bill for February, 1241, there is an nem "1 card Perryian pens, extra fine, \$12." being one dollar and thirty-three cents per pen, for the cape.

York
Since the first tabular statements were made out. dollar and therty-three cents per per, for the espe-cial use of an inspector of the customs charged with the keeping of the public store on Staten Island.— The coordinates cannot but strike the mind of eve-ry reflecting man with astonishment. They are or dences of official delinquency, if not downright corruption, which have but seldom, if ever, occur-is and the prices pand for the same. The books sent they are those previously noticed. ry reflecting man with astonishment. They are evidences of official delinquency, if not downright corruption, which have but seldom, if ever, occurred in any civilized country upon the face of the earth; and the minute detail which is here given of them is designed to draw the attention of the Government to the reckless expenditures of the public money made under the authority of Jesse Hoyt, late collector of the port of New-York, and

quarter of 1341, the quarantine regulations ceased to operate, and consequently the supply of stationery was required at the public store at the quarantine landing; considering, also, the large amount of billy paid during these months, for blank books, printed blanks, paper of various qualities, pens, and other articles, at prices enormous and pens, and other articles, at prices enormous and excessive beyond all former example; the inference would seem to be neither unreasonable nor improbable, that these bills were wholly factitious, custom-house; which impression is strengthened by the testimony of Mr. Fleming, the cashier, who states, under outh, that the quantity of these arti-eles ordered was greater than could be used by the several departments of the custom-house. But the whole of these bills were audited and paid to the order of Mr. Fleming, without regard to quantity or price, he looking, as he said, only to the footing, as comprising the extent of his official control over them. This source of expenditure with such facilities, and without check, might be carried to any extreme desired, in the aball restraint at the Treasury Department, which at that time was in no instance interposed, by the requisite vigilance of the accounting officers of the Treasury.

To what extent these abuses have been looked into and reformed, by the present Collector, is but imperfectly known; but, so far as the evidence has been farnished, a comparative statement will

Custom-House Furniture.

On the lefth of April, 1840, Mr. Curus subtorised Mr. Joseph Hough, a knoker in New York, to make a contract or contract of the interactive to the interactive of the persons now employed to do the printing use of the duter contracts of this government in the discharge at the duter contract to the new custom-house. In this letter of lactuar towards the duter contracts of the persons now employed to do the printing use the duter contract to the new custom-house, and begin which are very specific he says. "You will call the manufacturers to the new custom-house, and there, will then, wan upon Mr. Frarie, who will exhause that the plans and drawings of the furniture to be made, and there will have some made of their own, and therefore the manufacturers to the new custom-house, and there will have some or me, and it is made in the whole work must be done? Again, the process—as presume I shall be with your ladgement—I will close the contract. It does not appear that asy call of the manufacturers to the new custom house was made, no that Mr. Hough be work must be done to me, and it I am sanised with the process—as I presume I shall be with your ladgement—I will close the contract. It does not appear that asy call of the manufacturers to the new custom house was made, no that Mr. Hough the contract is the contract. It does not appear that asy call of the manufacturers to the new custom house was made, no that Mr. Hough went with them to Mr. Frarect to see his "plans" the process—as I presume I shall be with your ladgement—I will close the appear that asy call of the manufacturers to be made," neither dut be close too, to bring the men to kind. When you have no contract to the most present of the most present of the process and drawings of the functor to be made, neither dut be close too, to bring the men to kind. When you have no do the process and the contract to be made," neither dut be closed to the process of obtaining its approximation which have not been given; and the functor to the proc

exclusive of one other ream, for the princing alone of which there is charged twenty-five dollars—being double the amount usually charged for printing and paper in Mr. Hoyt's bills for the Custom House, and four times the amount at which the same work migh have been done at the customary rates. It constitutes a singular fact in reference to those expenditure at the Quarantine Ground, that by far the largest bills were run up at those patiods of the year when not one dollar of expenditure was necessary at the public store for stationery or printing; and the vast disparity between the amounts expended in different years ought not to be overlooked. Without going further than detail, it will be sufficient to take the last six mouths of Mr. Hoyt's term to prove that something more than the public service entered into the appropriations made by him at the above mentioned public store. Commencing with the month of October, 1840, after all business had cased, and eading in the month of October, 1840, after all business had cased, and eading in the month of October, 1840, after all business had cased, and eading in the month of October, 1840, after all business had cased, and eading in the month of October, 1840, after all business had cased, and eading in the month of October, 1840, after all business had cased, and eading in the month of October, 1840, after all business had cased, and eading in the month of October, 1840, after all business had cased, and eading in the month of October, 1840, after all business had cased, and eading in the month of October, 1840, after all business had cased, and eading in the month of October, 1840, after all business had cased, and eading in the month of October, 1840, after all business had cased, and eading in the month of October, 1840, after all business had cased, and eading in the month of October, 1840, after all business had cased, and eading in the month of October, 1840, after all business had cased, and eading in the month of October, 1840, after all business had cased, dollars and eight cents.

It is worthy of remark, that, previous to and about the time of the Presidential Election, there was paid for the use of this storekeeper, who had no duty to perform, the sum of three hundred and the contract which has an additional ending and fifty cents. In the month of

At that doors, 200 large mahogany book case, 9 feet long, 3 200 These items correspond with the other estimates annexed to the contract with Abraham Storms the whole at worth, for desks, book cases, and counters alone, amounts to the encounters are of \$15,500. What portion of this sum has already been expended, and how far the work may have been as the contract of \$7,500, which is charged as an expense of the first of the Collection of the revenue, to the fund derived from the tees and exadingness of the Collector, no turnler report on that subject having been furnished to the Commissioner by the Collector.

The bills of stationery formished to the commis-sioners by Mr. Curtis will show to what extent that branch of expenditure at the custom house has been reformed or modified. There is but a

classes, in addition to those previously noticed, which may be found in the following comparative

Hoyt, late collector of the port of New-York, and thereby enable the constituted authorities the better to guard against the recurrence of similar abuses in foture.

Considering that the six months commencing on the 1st of October, 1840, and ending with the first constraints of 1841, the output properties of

David Felt, a wholesale dealer in stationery, who had been examined by the Commissioners concerning the prices of books, printing, and stationery generally, in the New York market, having before him samples of the articles parchased nution of exponse for these items; and I have no to mislead them. Among other expedients, have accrued under their respective invoices. improbable, that these bils were wholly factitions, and designed to cover advances of money made to the storekeeper on Staten Island for screet purposes, of an inverse equiring concealment, and which could not with safety be disclosed in the quarterly one can look at the bills with a full knowledge that the articles were not wasted in the discharge of the public duties of the storekeeper, and withhold his belief in the conclusion which is drawn from the premises. The impressionisvery strong, from the premises. The impressionis very strong, that the same end was intended to be accomplished by the bills already no iced and commenced on, for supplies of books, stationery, and priming, at the competent judges, and therefore requests them to competent judges. opinion upon the subject. Gould had been pre- compare his bills with the testimony of David Felt, second sale, for which the most valuable portion of Mr. Hoyt, and which he continued to execute, to examine the prices paid by him for books, pens. the name of T & J. Waite, under Mr. Curtis. paper, printing, and other articles of statio His bills, paid by Mr. Hoyt, were among the most extrawagant of any that have been rendered to the Commissioners; and those paid by Mr. Curtis, in the name of the Messes. Waite, are equally extended to the manner of the Messes. Waite, are equally extended to the manner of the Messes. T. G. & J. Waite, at \$10 per gross. Mr. Followsky to prove of the varieties at \$1.50.

years; and thereby, with ordinary economy, the pended to this report, were in all respects equally, chase, as they could have been had after public branch of expenditure not less than thirty-five bills for similar articles or mining public points. Second of the proposals of the bills for similar articles or printing paid under Secretary of the Treasury, in an official letter, in Mr. Hoyt, which have heretofore been fully som the face of the most enormous bills reselered by

the left the purpose of obtaining his approbation of the service before the contract was taked. These precase are fully interested in the matriculous, which doubtless, and the Custom-House. The bills were submitted to Mr. Felt, and were by him estimated at more than 100 per cest, above the self-ing prices in New-York. some wholesale establishment, at rates far below auditor of the custom-house, to which is ap-those charged to the Custom-House. The bills pended the receipt of Mr. Wetmore, the public were submitted to Mr. Felt, and were by him esti- storekeeper. mated at more than 100 per cent, above the suit-discretion of sales of goods saved from the great fire at pub-lic store No. 201 Front street, (referred to in the settmony of John A. Feming.) serve to show the general character of these bills. It is connect was made. It is inter to the Collector of April 20, 1914, be says—I have made is spirig among the calmet-makers, and have finally relected Mr. Abraham

For fooiscap paper, per ream. \$7
For letter paper, per ream. 7
For steel pens, per gross 10
For one biank ledger 11
And all the other items at similar rates; the rates are 25 per cent, above the usual prices paid

The following bill, rendered at the Custom-House, and paid by the Collector, is inserted at large, as a fair specimen of the charges made by T. G. & J. Waite, for printing, blank books and binding:

Sales of bonts goods saved from fire at public store, No. 3:1 Front street. Sales of bonts goods to public store, Dz.

To storage and expenses on goods rescued from the fire, 2:1 Front street.

Bate, Dz.

Bate, Dz.

Amount, June 4, 1341. To printing a ream of fine Letter

115 60

Copy of storekeeper's bill, charges in goods saved from fire at public store, Dz.

Sales of bonts goods to public store, Dz.

To storage and expenses on goods rescued from the fire, 2:1 Front street.

Received payment in full.

Storekeeper's Custom House.

New York, February 20, 1840. House, and paid by the Collector, is inserted at

security to the Countries of the Hause of Representatives) and the terms of this contract, and all the delicity, and the property of the terms of this contract, and all the delicity, and the property of the terms of the contract of the property of the terms of the contract of the property of the terms of the contract of the property of the terms of the contract of the property of the terms of the contract of the property of the terms of the terms of the contract of the property of the terms of

nd compare them with the selling prices in New-

travagant, and in some cases more so.

He was, of course, interested in keeping up these prices of the highest point. The same may be said of William Brown, who is one of the stationers selected to supply the Custom-House and some of its departments. Mr. Fe't had no connexion whatever with the Custom-House, and might, therefore, be deemed impartial. His undergoon and long experience in this branch of land.

Commissions 24 per cent. Cartage, labor, &c......

Nett proceeds paid by auctioneers, Feb. 1840. . . . \$10.029 17 JOHN A. FLEMING, Auditor. Custom-House, New York, June 12, 1841.

Copy of storekeeper's bill, charged in account of sales of

The history of all the transactions of the cus-tom-house officers, acting under the orders of the collector, as well in securing and packing the goods preserved from the fire, whether damaged or not, and the manner in which the sale was conducted, will felly appear in the testimony taken and recorded, and to which reference is made. The witness-s examined were numerous, and the testimony given by them excursive

d give their seems to have arrived, it will call be necessary to officers that they would not venture to bid at the last of it. only examined as to the prices of printing which a wholesale stationer of long standing, who was executed for the Custom-House during the term particularly called on, by the desire of Mr. Curtis.

Mr. Hoyt, and which he continued to execute, to examine the prices paid by him for books, pens.

The results produce in the loss occasioned by this fire, in addition to the loss occasioned by this fire, in addition to the marrated, which deserve to be noticed. This second sale took place on the 14th Febru arry, 1840, one week after the first sale; but it is number of packages in the public store at the time. of at the same time, if it had been so ordered by consisting almost entirely of wooden good

not seen the manner in which they were put up could form any idea of their relative value, this

On the day following the sale, meeting Mr. Marks statements may be implicitly relied on. in Pearl street, I mentioned the circumstance to | The evidence taken on the sub-cet of the sale

goods, was to share in the ba guen." The same witness states his opinion that, if the goods had been fairly sold at the second sale, they would have brought ten thousand dollars, at least, more

than the sum for which they were sold. James M. Oakly, a custom house who was the principal superintendent at these sales, in answer to an inquity, whether "any offiest of the customs, either in his own name or by the intervention of another person, purchased any goods at this sale," fest fies: "I know noth ing on this subject except from remor; there was a report to that effect, but I have no knowledge as to its truth." This same custom house officer, at a subsequent day, offered for sale, at his own house, to Michael Levy, more than one hundred yards of cloth, which Mr. Levy testifies was a part of the cloth sold, at the appropriate was a part of the cloth sold at the auction of butned goods, which he decined to purchase, in consequence of its having been wet and wrinkled Mr. Oakly stated to him that he "had has a coat Mr. Cashy stated to him that he had had a coat from it, and would have a cloak made from it for his wife, and retain the whole, rather than sell it for three hundred dollars." This is a sample of the verity of the custom house officers called to

As above stated, in the first quarter of the year 1341, being the last of Mr. Hoyt's term, this branch of expenditure reached the enormous sum of \$8,721 69, the benefit of which accraed to Mr. Curtis, as he came into office before the end of that quarter. The stationery bills of Mr. Curtis for the second quarter of the year 1341, inlinding appraisers, storekeeper, and inspectors, as in the case of Mr. Hoyt in the second quarter of the year 1333, amounted to the sum of \$2,221 21, being \$183 90 greater that the expenditure of Mr. Hoyt in the first quarter of his term of office, not withstanding the supply already in the custom-house, before referred to. The first letter addressed by Mr. Curtis, the collector, to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of stationery, of which the commissioners have any knowledge, bears due October 26, 1841. In this letter Mr. Curtis is isformed the Secretary that, in the absence of instructions from the Department, he had continued to supply the custom house, as heretofore, at used to supply the custom house, as heretofore, at used to supply the custom house, as heretofore, at used to supply the custom house, as heretofore, at used to supply the custom house, as heretofore, at used to supply the custom house, as heretofore, at used to supply the custom house, as heretofore, at used to supply the custom house, as heretofore, at used to supply the custom house, as heretofore, at used to supply the custom house, as heretofore, at used to supply the custom house, as heretofore, at used to supply the custom house, as heretofore, at used to supply the custom house, as heretofore, at used to supply the custom house, as heretofore, at used to supply the custom house, as heretofore, the supplies of th bidders who attended the sale to purchase for vernment positive instructions to investigate, by used to supply the custom house, as heretofore, at private purchase, and adds: "I wish to observe, however, that the bills of stationery and printing, because of the goods by a great variety of expectation of the goods by a great variety of expectation of the goods by a great variety of the burned goods." damaged goods, that were of no value, were en-closed in an envelope of the finest description of cloted in an envelope of the finest description of cloted, perfectly sound and unipured. Thus, the purchaser, supposing he had obtained a good ar-ticle, on opening the piece, to examine its con-tents and quality, found, to his utter astenish-ment, that the interior was filled up with dam-aged goods, of no value whatever. The decep-tions were numerous at this sale, but these will ly as they could serve to show their general character. The pur- of a demand of any portion of it from any one of chasers were so grossly deceived in their pur- the sufferers by the fire. It stands credited to the Government, it is true, but that will be the

ery, evident that the whole might have been disposed it was consumed was six hundred and eighty-seven, the collecter. The frands practised at this sale. British manufacture. Their value is estimated by transcended by far these discovered at the first one of the importers, who had a full knowledge ny of the numerous with eses, that the heaps of lots were so arisinged that no bidder who had not seen the manner in which the numerous with the numerous with esesting the heaps of lots were so arisinged that no bidder who had importers, that these woollens moved here. mporters, that these woollens would have been intered at the custom-house, and the duties paid, being known only to the custom house officers troyed, but that the importers were deterred from who were combined with them. who were combined with them.

The best heaps or lots were covered with setzures which had been adopted by Mr. Hoyt, inglet, therefore, the decimal imparism. This is charged at least one bundred by Mr. Curtis, is charged at least one bundred damaged goods, and the inferior or worthest business entitle but to full credit, and, being one of the selected witnesses referred to by Mr. Curtis, is charged at least one bundred damaged goods, and the inferior or worthest parcels had on the outside whole parces of sound goods, or nearly sound, having received but little tis, he was re-examined; and the result, so for as blacks and other printing done for the Custom Hamiltonian and the subject them the basis heads or lots were covered with seriors which has proved within the grasp of his goods, or nearly sound, having received but little murry from the tire. They were surrounded by their goods according to law, and to subject them From a review of all the evidence taken on the subject of stationery, both as to quantity and price; the undersigned cannot for a moment he state in the market price at which they are founded in official corruption; it is not mixture and the prices paid for these articles, to considerations and motives founded in official corruption; it is not mixture and the prices of weight have been purchased in New-Yers. It appears that, immediately after Mr. Curtis came into official corruption; it is not mixture and the result, so office and the prices of weight have been purchased in New-Yers. It appears that, immediately after Mr. Curtis came into official corruption; it is not mixture and the prices of weight have been purchased in New-Yers. It appears that, immediately after Mr. Curtis came into difficult corruption; it is not within the result, so offered to cate and the result, so for early sound, having freceived for the Custom the first of present directions and an other classes of books enumerated, at 100 per can the market prices paid for the classes of books enumerated, at 100 per can the market price at which they are included in New-Yers. It appears that, immediately after Mr. Curtis came into official corruption; it is not within the part of the custom house, in large or small for these articles, to considerations and motives formed official corruption; it is not within the part of the custom house, in large or small have supplied the custom house, in large or small official corruption; it is not within the result of the custom house, in large or small have supplied the custom house, in large or small official corruption; it is not within the part of the custom house, the classes of books enumerated, at 100 per can the prices of every articles, or even to touch any part of the goods. In the supplied the custom house, and to the cus confusion cusued, which was quieted only by the interposition of the civil authorities. Alderman been collected on a fair valuation by the appraisance of the civil authorities and the loss to the Government, in the duties which might have been collected on a fair valuation by the appraisance. to the persons present that the sale was a shame-ful one, but that violence could not prevent it, and such more of a similar character, was done The result of this sale, according to all the evi- by Jesse Hoyt, collector of the port of New York, lence, except that of one or two of the guilty under the deceptive guise of a patriotic devotion custom-house officers, was that every valuable to the public interest, and an ordent desire, in the heap or lot was but off by these officers or their discharge of his official duffes, to protect the pub-accomplices, while great losses were sustained by those bidders who were not in the secret.

John D. Phillips, a witness, who attended these in dry goods, purchased a lot at two hundred dolmade to the testimony of Mr. Harris. Other witars of thereabouts, being one of those lots in the descendance of Mr. Harris enters more at large into all revered, and next to or near to some of those these transactions; and, from the respectability lots which brought about thurty or forty dollars, and mercantile intelligence of the witness, his

> "Oh!" said he, "I knew what I was about; of goods remaining unclaimed for the space of "Oh!" said he, "I knew what I was about; nine months in the public stores will be next exbut my information cost me a huadred or a hua-dred and fifty dellars;" and, from further re-years 1858, 1839, and 1840, the amount of the marks, he (Mr. Marks) gave me to understand appraised value of goods failing under the above that he had bought in collusion, or with an under- description; the sums which they brought at aucstanding that some custom-house officer, who tion; the amount of daties accroing on the same; was in the secret as to the arrangement of the expenses of sale, and the amount paid into the

the Treasury, for the

owners, when applied for, for each year BESCHES E 208 8 825 288 1

From the above statement it appears that, in

use and benefit of the

the year 1840, the goods remaining in store over nine menths unclaimed accumulated, from about an average of \$4,000 in the two preceding years, to the sum of \$14,071 00—an increase which can only be accounted for by a knowledge, on the part of the importers, that any attempt to enter their goods at the custom house would, under the general practice of Mr Hoyt, subject them to secure, either before or after the dittes had been paid. In many instances the invoices were not of sufficient amount in value to justify the enorm us expense attending a trial of the goods an court, and in all such cases judgment of con-demnation has usually gone by default, and a to-tal loss to the claimint, however innecent of any design to defraud the revenue, has been the con-sequence. Such claimants, therefore, have preerred to take the risk of a time months' sale, asher than mour the expense of claiming their goods after sergure, or a forfeiture for the want of defence. The sales of the three years includof defence. The sales of the three years included in the above estimate resulted in a loss to the owners of the goods, taking them at the appraised value, with the addition of the duties, of \$15,-133.63. If these goods had passed the custom-bouse in the usual way, they would have brough, in the New York market, at least 10 per cent, above their appraised value, including the duties, which, being added to the less on the sales. which, being added to the less on the sales at auction, would bring the smount of actual loss to the owners up to the sam of \$15,0009 13. The bills paid by the collector for expenses charged on these goods are extravagant in a degree which imparts to them the idea of fiction rather than of

maparts to them the large of petion rather than of fact. Take, for example, the item for advertising, which is fixed in the account at \$2,760 76, leting above 12 per cent, on the appraised value of the goods, for advertising alone. Mr. Hoyt, t seems, did not neglect himself in the charges on these goods, having reserved for his own use \$2,036 SO, being 0 per cent, on the appraised value of the goods, for storage. The other items charged on the goods, being of less amount, are not deemed worthy of particular notice; but they are pro rata equally extravagant. It may be useful to explain the manner in which these sales are conducted

By the act of 1799, section 56, it was provided that all goods admitted to entry shall be "kept with due and reasonable care, at the charge and isk of the owner or owners thereof, for the term finine months : and if within that time no claim be made for the same, the collector shall procure an inventory of said goods, and an appraisement thereof, to be made, and to be verified on oath or affirmation by two or more reputable merchantz, before the said collector, and to remain with him "

The custom-house officers who assist in the arraisement are alone informed on these points. The auctioneer is furnished with a general state-ment of the appraised value of each box or packge, but no description of their contents is given, and no special examination of goods, by persons attending the sale for the purpose of purchasing, spermitted.
In one instance, which is given in the testi-iony of John D. Phillips, a clerk in the store of

Mesers. Mills & Co. (the custom-house auctioners,) at a salary of five hundred dollars per anum, availing himself of the opportunity of a private examination of a large quantity of silk goods and Genoa velvets, became the purchaser, in the same of another person, of the whole, or nearly the whole, of the valuable goods. These goods were arranged and the sale conducted in the same manner as at the other nine months sales. The witness testifies that this clerk realized a small ortune at this single sale, arising out of the knowledge he had acquired of the value and the quality of the goods. These fraudulent sales have been for a long time made at the custom-house in New York, to the great injury of the individual. wners, as will be seen by the preceding table and it would seem that, on every principle of jus-tice and fair dealing, they ought to be reformed The same system of advertising, without a catague of goods for the inspection of the purchasers, has been adopted by the present collector, and it s presumed will be in all respects continued, without some special legislation to prevent it.

Letter from Ar. Curtis.

GOLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
New-York, 7th May, 1842

To the Editor of The Tribone

Sor I am informed that you are about to publish the Report of Mr. Poindexter is relation to the affairs of the Nework Custom House.

I have just received a copy of the Report from Washing-

on and have bastily and partially examined it. I have seen mough of it to be justified in stating as I now do that in rela-ion to my official conduct that report is a tissue of the grossest perversions and misrepresentations, as will abundantly appear when the documents and proofs relating to this suscture also published.

For instance, the report attempts to show extravagant spendaures by one for the items of stationery and printing.

and would have its rea 'ers inter that my expenditures ex ed those of my predecessors in office.

The report exhibits Mr. Hoyt's expenditures for station

ery and printing for the year preceding the 1st of April, 1841, as amounting to near another thousand dollars. The books of this office show that my expenditures for the same igests for the first year of my official term do not in the

whole exceed seen thousand dollars.

The Report states that the number of officers and clerks for whose appointment the Collector is responsible has been necreased during my term of office beyond that of my pre-

cessir.
This is a misstatement of the fact. There are and have een during my term of office a less number of Inspectors of e Customs by twenty than the number employed when I sme into office. The number and expense of clocks is de-

minished also, though seven are assigned to duties not per remed prior to my official term.

I am charged with improperly paying to Mr. George A. Wassen near five thousand dollars on the 4th June, 1941, when he went out of office. This is not true: no money was

id him, but upon settlement of his accounts on that days receipt was-taken for the daily advances of cash made m to pay curtage and labor at the appraisers' stores during e inouths previous. I am charged with keeping a Mr. Jones in office, who

represented to have supplied stationery to the Inspectors uppresently. This is not true. Mr. Jones was never appeared or retained in office by me for a single day. The mary that the general expenses of the Custom-House have an unless or office. een an ler my administration increased, is not true, as the counts and books slaw.

In short, there is no charge or inference made against me hat is not susceptible of satisfactory explanation upon a factor.

that is not susceptible of satisactory explanation upon a freschildrion of the truth. An opportunity to make such elibition was denied me before the Commissioners, notes the another the Board formally resolved that no testimon found 20 upon the record unless I had an opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses.

Mr. Poladenter's report is chiefly based upon what he call restinancy, lakes exparts, and without giving nee an opportunity either for explanation, or in present the truth applies subject, to which that testimony related. I shall not it so vinificate my conduct in every respect from the perventions and slanders of this pretended report. Yours, &c. E. CURTIS.